THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG, NEAR THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND——WEEKLY PAPER, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, FOUR DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——ADVERTISING ON REASONABLE TERMS.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING MARCH 26, 1833. NUMBER 55.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, *Corner of Ross and Second streets,*

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

Havanna Segars, English Walnuts, &c.

15,000 WHITING, Cansio, and Roque Segars, all celebrated brands;

10 bags English Walnuts;
5 cases Citron;
20 boxes Scotch Herring. For sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8 —1m.

Bacon Hams, Lamp Oil, &c.

SUPERIOR BACON HAMS, for family use:
do. Winter strained OIL—for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON, & LEDLIE,
March 8, 1833.—1m.

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2 SEROONS S. F. Indigo;
150 bbls., No. 2 and 3. Mackerel;
50 do. Superfine Flour;
40 do. Tanners' Oil;
10 bags Havanna Coffee.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
March 8, 1833.—1m.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
No. 8, Market street.
March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.
For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

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30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14.—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,
Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or JAMES RIDDLE.

Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.
July 31.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

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25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66. WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

THE New Three Story Stone Front Building, on the south side of Wood street, being the second east of Diamond alley. ☞Enquire of NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

January 4, 1833.

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American

GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES

Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No.* 68, *Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $50, a *Planetarium or Orrery,* of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

REGARDER FIXEMENT

THE subscriber, living near Little Beaver Bridge, Columbiana county, Ohio, proprietor of that noted and valuable Stand, in the town of Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, formerly occupied (and ever since its erection) by Mr. John Hemperley, as a Tavern or *Hotel*, is desirous of renting the same from the first day of April next, at which time possession may be had. The house is spacious and well finished, fronting on Market street, a short distance from the Public Square; there is on the premises abundance of stables and other out-buildings, where the public stages, heretofore, generally stopped; there is also two or three meadow lots, convenient, that may be had with the other property. The rent will be made low, inquire of the subscriber, or John Larwill, Esq., of that place, who will treat on the terms. No person need apply who cannot show satisfactory proof of his integrity and moral worth.

JOHN BEVER.
February 12.—tlA.

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50 BBLS. OLD WHISKEY;
30 do. Common do.;
33 do. American Brandy, good quality;
50 bbls. S. F. Flour, for family use;
200 bbls. No 1, Salt, (old and dry.)
For sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5.—6t.

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.
February 26, 1833.—tf

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.
Dec. 25—tf

FEMALE SCHOOL.

MISS MILROY proposes commencing a School for Young Ladies, on the 1st of April, in Rodgers' Row, Alleghenytown. From her experience in teaching, she hopes to give satisfaction to parents who commit the education of their daughters to her. The morals and religious instruction of her pupils will be no less an object of solicitude with her than their progress in every branch of study.

Reading and Writing,	$3 00
With Arithmetic,	4 00
These, with English Grammar and Geography,	5 00
With Rhetoric, Composition, and Astronomy,	6 00
Drawing,	6 00
French,	6 00
Music,	8 00

References:

REV. DR. BRUCE, Pittsburgh.
MR. WM. BLACKSTOCK, Alleghenytown.
Pittsburgh, March 1, 1833.—tlA.

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLZ.

NO. TWENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for Sale, *Piano Fortes*, among which are some of the celebrated *Vienna* and *Leipzig* Manufactories, famous for their superior tone, easy action, and general workmanship: of these a steady supply will always be had, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Musical Instruments, consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Clarinetts, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Trombones, Fifes, Flutes, Bassoons, Flageoletts. All these being obtained *direct* from the manufactory, can be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments, at *reduced* prices; together with all other articles in the musical line.

Also, a variety of *German Goods.*

Dealers in the above articles, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 24, 1832.—1y1&2wal.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, residing in Mount Pleasant, an acting Justice of the Peace for the county of Westmoreland, respectfully acquaints the Merchants of Pittsburgh, that, in addition to the collection of such sums as come under his jurisdiction, as a Justice of the Peace, he will attend as an Agent to the collection of sums of any amount, in Westmoreland and the adjoining counties.

Letters (post paid) relating to business, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

REFERENCES—Wm. Bell & Co., Wood street, or John Lloyd, Merchant, Market street.

JOHN E. FLEMING.
Mount Pleasant, March 1.—tf

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No.* 27 *Market street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING: and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf.

LONDON BOTANIC,

OR

VEGETABLE OIL SOAP,

AND also, the *Imperial Renovator*; or the general restoratives of *Ladies' Dress and Gentlemen's Clothing*, of every description of color or quality, without the least injury to either. The above composition, so justly celebrated in Europe, and also in the principal cities and towns in the U. States; the former, the Vegetable Oil, for its superior quality in extracting oil, or grease of any kind, also, paint, tar, &c. from gentlemen's clothing, and woollen cloth and carpeting of every description, restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to either quality or color. And is eminently useful to sea-faring men and travelers, it possessing the singular quality of washing as well in spring or sea water, as well as any other soap can do in rain water.

And the latter, the Imperial Renovator, for its extraordinary qualities in extracting spots or stains caused by grease, oil, or soil of any kind, from Silks, Satins, Merinos, Canton crapes, Bombazines, and Ladies' Dresses, and woollen cloths of every description, restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to either gloss, color or quality, let the same be whatever it may, and in most cases, in a very few minutes too, without the aid of any kind of liquid, or any thing else; and may be left upon silks or woollens of the most delicate colors, for whole months together, with the greatest safety; and is now most respectfully offered at wholesale or retail, for a few days only, at GRIFFITH'S HOTEL, Wood St.

He respectfully invites the ladies who may wish to obtain any of the above articles, to satisfy themselves of the benefits to be derived from them, to send their address to him, and he will, with promptitude and pleasure, wait upon them at their houses, in order to convince them of the invaluable qualities of those articles, and to furnish them, if required.—And the most satisfactory proofs given that the practice of sending fine dresses, on account of such stains, to the dyer's, may be dispensed with. It may be had at all times by wholesale at the subscriber's.

☞A very liberal allowance will be made to one person in each town who may purchase to sell again.

☞None will be left for sale on commission.

J. TRENCH,
Inventor and Manufacturer.
248, Greenwich street, and 25, John st. N. York.
March 15—tf

STENOGRAPHIC LECTURES.

THE Subscriber, late of the city of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he will, by special request, give a course of Practical Stenographic Instructions, at an appropriate room, in Irwin's Row, corner of Diamond and Market street, to commence as soon as a respectable class shall be formed, and continue two weeks, and no more. From *five* to *ten* lessons, of an hour each, are sufficient to give a complete and satisfactory knowledge of the art of *short hand*, by which language may be recorded in a style both beautiful and legible as it falls from the lips of a public speaker.

The success with which he subscriber has taught this art in the principal Colleges, Cities, and Town of the United States, and with which he has reported in Congress and other legislative bodies of the Union, together with the fact of his published system having passed through *fifteen editions*, to the almost total disappearance of every other in the country, will supersede the necessity of further commendation. (See late American edition of Edinburgh Encyclopædia.)

Terms may be known by calling on the subscriber at his lodgings, (Griffith's,) or at the Bookstores in Pittsburgh. Genteel room will be provided for Ladies, or select classes of Gentlemen, who may not find it convenient to attend at the regular hour, or at the general lecture room.

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

TERMS.

☞Private lessons, or in small select classes a full course, $10.—In public Class, $5.
March 8, 1833.

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE.

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market streets,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER.

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

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For Sale or Rent,

THE Dwelling House of the late M. S. Mason, pleasantly situated opposite the country residence of Charles Brewer, and contiguous to that of the Hon. H. Denny. If not sold prior to the first of April, it will be for rent.

ALSO, FOR RENT—The Store and Cellar in Market street, occupied by James Alexander, and next to Wm. M'Knight. For terms, apply to James Riddle, or

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 15—3t

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,
Pittsburgh. March 12.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.
March 12, 1833.

PETER & GEORGE LORILLARD,

TOBACCO AND SNUFF

MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 42 CHATHAM STREET,

NEW YORK,

Have constantly for sale the following articles.

FINE BROWN SNUFF.

GENUINE MACCOBOY,		*Rose flavored.*
Imitation	do	
Sicily	do	
Maltese	do	
Curacoa	do	
American Rappee,		*Strong, not Scented.*
Holland	do	
Tuberose	do	
St. Omare	do	
Strasburgh	do	

COARSE BROWN SNUFF.

Demigros, Pure Virginia, Copenhagen, Bourbon, St. Domingo,	*Superior flavored.*
Nachitoches, French Rappee, American Gentleman, Pure Spanish, L. Mixture,	*Strong, not scented.*

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch,	*Fine.*
do Half Toast,	
do High Toast,	
Irish Blackguard, or Irish High Toast,	*Coarse.*

SWEET SCENTED, FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

Small papers, labeled P. A. L.
do do do P. & G. L.
do do do P. & G.
1 lb. papers, labeled P. A. L.
½ lb. do do P. A. L.
¼ lb. do do P. A. L.

¼ lb. papers, labeled Sweet Scented Oronoko—Extra Superior, manufactured only by *P. Lorillard, Jr.*

FINE CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

Spanish, Kitefoot, Canister, Common, Stems, in 1-4, 1-2, and 1 lb. papers.

All articles sold at the above store can be returned, if not approved, and the money will be refunded.

N. B. A liberal discount made for Cash, by Wholesale.

Brown Snuff packed in ½ and 1 lb. bottles, and 3, 6, 12, and 18 lb. Jars.

Yellow do. do. in ½ and 1 lb. bottles and small and large bladders.

Cut Tobacco, packed in ½ barrels, barrels, and Tierces.

The Genuine Maccoboy Snuff is manufactured only by P. & G. Lorillard, who have also the imitation do. do. from 20 to 30 per cent. lower, the same as manufactured in many places, and sold under various names.

N. B. A constant supply of the above article may be had of the principal dealers in Pittsburgh

BEWARE OF DECEPTION.

Several persons are in the practice of using a Label on their snuffs, in imitation of the subscribers', which they have used for upwards of thirty years, and can be for no other purpose than to deceive.

Some are also in the practice of mixing inferior Snuff with their Genuine Maccoboy Snuff, and selling it as first quality.

Others are also in the practice of filling empty jars with the subscribers' label on them, with inferior Snuff, and selling it as their manufacture.

Their motive in making this publication, is to guard their customers against the deception practised upon them.

P. & G. LORILLARD.
February 19, 1833.—sw6w.

NEW BOOKS.

THE OUTLAW'S BRIDE, and other Tales: in 2 vols.

TRAVELS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF PERU: including a year's residence in Potosi. By Edmond Temple, Knight of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles III.

MEMOIRS OF FANNY NEWELL; written by herself, and published at her particular request, and the desire of numerous friends: Second Edition, with corrections and improvements. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
February 15—6t

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

Miss Austen's New Novel.

SENSE AND SENSIBILITY—a Novel—by Miss Austen, Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Emma,' &c. &c., in two vols.

HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Anglo-Norman Invasion, till the Union of the country with Great Britain: by W. C. Taylor, Esq., with additions, by Wm. Sampson, Esq., in 2 vols.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 15—3t

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS.

WE have made several late importations of these articles, and now offer—

Champagne, of every variety of brands, in pint and quart bottles;
Madeira, do. do., up to $8 per gal. and $72 per dozen;
Pale, Brown, and Gold Sherry;
Malmsey Madeira, old and very rich;
Sercial do. do. do.;
Port, Burgundy, and Claret;
Johannisberger, Markebronner, Hockheimer, Leibfromilch, &c.;
Champagne, Cogniac, and Premium Brandy, up to $8 per gallon;
Cologne Gin, in stone jars, (very superior;)
Old Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c.;

☞Tavern keepers and others are informed that, in addition to these *Superior Wines and Liquors* offered them, we have, for common uses, all kinds, at less prices.

Ladies' Wines, and Cordials,

White Constantia, Marichine, Fentignac, with all varieties, sweet and mild.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8.—2m.

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50 HHDS. New Orleans SUGAR;
75 bbls. " MOLASSES;
10 bbls. " RUM;
23 bbls. LOAF SUGAR;
6 tierces RICE;
Just received by Steam Boat Fame, and for sale by JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
March 1—6t *No.* 38 *Water street.*

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

NEW WORKS.

NORTHANGER ABBEY, by Miss Austin: Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Mansfield Park,' &c.: with a Biographical Sketch of the Author: 2 vols., 12mo.

An Essay on Moral Culture—addressed to Parents and Teachers: By M. M. Carll: 1 vol., 18mo.

Penmanship, or the Beauties of Writing, exemplified, in a variety of Specimens, Practical and Ornamental: By Nathaniel D. Gould.

Also, Rand's Practical Small Hand Copies—and Noyes' System of Practical Penmanship.

Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Feb. 22.

Postage Accounts.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber for letter or newspaper postage, are respectfully requested to call at the room lately occupied as the Post Office, and settle their bills.

WM. EICHBAUM,
Late Post Master
March 5, 1833.—3t.

New Pianos, for sale, very low.

THE Subscribers, having lately received, on consignment, three PIANOS, of the best and most approved patterns, offer them for sale on the most advantageous terms, and lower than eastern prices, carriage given in.

The Pianos are with or without Metallic Plate, and in every manner equal as to tone and beauty of finish, to any made in the United States.

Being instructed to sell them very low, we respectfully invite all those wishing to buy, to call upon us. JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Booksellers, Market st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 8, 1833.—tf

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Juniata, and for Sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets,

30 Barrels NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

ALSO, ON HAND,

1 Caroon Sp. FLOTANT INDIGO.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1833.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by S. J. Sylvester, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:

100 barrels of Molasses
ALSO, IN STORE,
5 tons Scorched Salts.
March 15, 1833—tf

Tanners' Scraps Wanted,

FOR which the cash will be paid on delivery at the subscriber's Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
March 15—3t

Kentucky Segars and Tobacco.

RECEIVED, per Steamer Juniata, on consignment—564 boxes D. Spawlding and P. H. Baird's celebrated Kentucky SEGARS; and a few kegs Spawlding's Manufactured TOBACCO.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 15—1mo.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, John Sherer, Jr. of Newcastle, Mercer county, Merchant, did, on 11th December, 1832, execute and deliver to the subscribers, an assignment of all his real and personal estate, in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors as shall, on or before 1st March next, ensuing, execute and deliver a release of all and every their respective claims and demands against him, the said John Sherer, Jr., notice is hereby given, that said deed of assignment and release are now in the possession of Stephen Colwell, Esq., Pittsburgh, where the release may be executed.

ROB'T M'FARLANE,
DAVID COURTNEY, Jr.
Feb. 1—9t *Acting Assignees.*

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL

AND Advocate of Internal Improvement—Vol. 2d.—This Journal was commenced on the 1st of Jan. 1832, with a single subscriber. It has now just commenced its second volume, with near one thousand subscribers, scattered in every state in the Union. It was first devoted to the subject of Railroads, Internal Improvements and news of the day; but it now embraces, in addition to the above, a department for Agriculture, and another for the mechanic Arts, wherein will be found an account of most new Inventions. Such, indeed, has been the encouragement held out, that the publisher is induced to extend its usefulness by making it, not only a journal of the progress of Internal Improvements by means of Railroads, Canals, and Steam Carriages, in our own country and in Europe, but also by making it a journal of mechanical improvements and inventions, and thereby collecting a greater variety of useful information, relating to such subjects, into a smaller compass, and at a less cost, than can be found in any other publication now, before the public.—Arrangements have been made to give engravings or illustrations of such new inventions as may be deemed important to the community. The American Railroad Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements, will also contain much interesting and useful literary and news reading, with such public documents as may be deemed worth recording for future reference. It will also contain Meteorological Tables, kept at Montreal, L. C., New York city, Charleston, S. C. together with others kept at intermediate places. We have also the promise of one kept at Red River, in Louisiana; also Prices of Stocks, Sales of Real Estate, Prices Current and Bank Note List, &c. &c.

Terms, Three Dollars per annum, in advance, and will not be sent without.

The first volume may be had either in sheets or bound; and the second volume will be forwarded by numbers, as they are issued, to any part of the United States. Price of, binding, 50 cents, 75 cts. or $1, according to the quality.

Published at No. 35 Wall street, New York, by
D. K. MINOR.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 6, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 23d March, 1833.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,704	3,704
30	1,000	30,000
30	500	15,000
55	200	11,000
56	100	5,600
66	70	3,920
56	60	3,360
56	50	2,800
112	40

SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER,

IN THE SENATE,

IN REPLY TO MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

CONCLUDED.

If men will open their eyes fairly to the lights of history, it is impossible to be deceived on this point. The great object was to supersede the confederation, by a regular government; because, under the confederation, Congress had power only to make requisitions on States; and if States declined compliance, as they did, there was no remedy but war against such delinquent States. It would seem, from Mr. Jefferson's correspondence, in 1786, and 1787, that he was of opinion that even this remedy ought to be tried. "There will be no money in the treasury," said he, "till the confederacy shows its teeth;" and he suggests that a single frigate would soon levy, on the commerce of a delinquent State, the deficiency of its contribution. But this would be war; and it was evident that confederacy could not long hold together, which should be at war with its members. The constitution was adopted to avoid this necessity. It was adopted, that there might be a government which should act directly on individuals, without borrowing aid from the State Governments. This is clear as light itself on the very face of the provisions of the constitution, and its whole history tends to the same conclusion. Its framers gave this very reason for their work in the most distinct forms. Allow me to quote but one or two proofs, out of hundreds. That State, so small in territory, but so distinguished for learning and talent, Connecticut, had sent to the general convention, among other members, Samuel Johnston and Oliver Ellsworth. The constitution having been framed, it was submitted to a convention of the people of Connecticut for ratification on the part of that State, and Mr. Johnston and Mr. Ellsworth were also members of this convention. On the first day of the debates, being called on to explain the reasons which led the convention at Philadelphia to recommend such a constitution, after showing the insufficiency of the existing confederacy, inasmuch as it applied to States, as States, Mr. Johnston proceeded to say—

"The convention saw this imperfection in attempting to legislate for States in their political capacity; that the coercion of law can be exercised by nothing but a military force. They have, therefore, gone upon entirely new ground. They have formed one new nation out of the individual states. The constitution vests in the General Legislature a power to make laws in matters of national concern; to appoint judges to decide upon these laws; and to appoint officers to carry them into execution. This excludes the idea of an armed force. The power which is to enforce these laws, is to be a legal power, vested in proper magistrates. The force which is to be employed, is the energy of law; and this force is to operate only upon individuals, who fail in their duty to their country. This is the peculiar glory of the constitution, that it depends upon the mild and equal energy of the magistracy for the execution of the laws."

In the further course of the debate, Mr. Ellsworth said:

"In republics it is a fundamental principle that the majority govern, and that the minority comply with the general voice. How contrary then to republican principles, how humiliating, is our present situation. A single state can rise up, and put a *veto* upon the most important public measures. We have seen this actually take place; a single state has controlled the general voice of the Union, a minority, a very small minority, has governed us. So far is this from being consistent with republican principles, that it is in effect the worst species of monarchy.

"Hence we see how necessary for the Union is a coercive principle. No man pretends the contrary. The only question is, shall it be a coercion of law, or a coercion of arms? there is no other possible alternative. Where will those who oppose a coercion of law come out? Where will they end? A necessary consequence of their principles is a war of the States one against another. I am for coercion by law; that coercion which acts only upon delinquent individuals. This constitution does not attempt to coerce sovereign bodies, States, in their political capacity. No coercion is applicable to such bodies, but that of an armed force. If we should attempt to execute the laws of the Union, by sending an armed force against a delinquent State, it would involve the good and bad, the innocent and guilty, in the same calamity. But this legal coercion singles out the guilty individual, and punishes him for breaking the laws of the Union."

Indeed, sir, if we look to all cotemporary history, to the writings of the Federalist, to the debates in the conventions, to the publications of friends and foes, they all agree, that a change had been made from a confederacy of States, to a different system; they all agree, that the convention had formed a constitution for a National Government. With this result, some were satisfied, and some were dissatisfied; but all admitted that the thing had been done. In none of these various productions and publications, did any one intimate that the new constitution was but another compact between States in their sovereign capacities. I do not find such an opinion advanced in a single instance.

Every where, the people were told that the old confederation was to be abandoned, and a new system to be tried; that a proper Government was proposed, to be founded in the name of the people, and to have a regular organization of its own. Every where, the people were told that it was to be a Government with direct powers to make laws over individuals, and to lay taxes and impost without the consent of the States. Every where it was understood to be a popular constitution. It came to the people for their adoption, and was to rest on the same foundation as the State Constitutions themselves. Its most distinguished advocates, who had been themselves members of the convention, declared that the very object of submitting the constitution to the people was, to *preclude the possibility of its being regarded as a mere compact*. "However gross a heresy," say the writers of the Federalist, "it may be to maintain that a party to a *compact* has a right to revoke that *compact*, the doctrine itself has had respectable advocates. The possibility of a question of this nature, proves the necessity of laying the foundations of our national Government deeper than in the mere sanction of delegated authority. The fabric of American empire ought to rest on the solid basis of THE CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE."

Such is the language, sir, addressed to the people, while they yet had the constitution under consideration. The powers conferred on the new Government were perfectly well understood to be conferred, not by any State, or the people of any State, but by the people of the United States. Virginia is more explicit, perhaps, in this particular, than any other State. Her convention assembled to ratify the constitution "in the name and behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known, that the powers granted under the constitution, *being derived from the people of the United States*, may be resumed by them whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression."

Is this language which describes the formation of a compact between States, or language describing *the grant of powers to a new Government, by the whole people of the United States*.

Among all the other ratifications, there is not one which speaks of the constitution as a compact between States. Those of Massachusetts and New Hampshire express the transaction, in my opinion, with sufficient accuracy. They recognize the Divine goodness 'in affording THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES an opportunity of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, *by assenting to and ratifying a new constitution*.'—You will observe, sir, that it is the PEOPLE, and not the States, who have entered into this compact, and it is the PEOPLE of all the United States. These conventions, by this form of expression, meant merely to say, that the people of the United States had, by the blessing of Providence, enjoyed the opportunity of establishing a new constitution, *founded in the consent of the people*. This consent of the people has been called by European writers the *social compact;* and, in conformity to this common mode of expression, these conventions speak of that assent, on which the new convention was to rest, as an explicit and solemn compact, not which the States had entered into with each other, but which the people of the United States had entered into.

Finally, sir, how can any man get over the words of the constitution itself?—"WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES, DO ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH THIS CONSTITUTION." These words must cease to be a part of the constitution—they must be obliterated from the parchment on which they are written, before any human ingenuity or human argument can remove the popular basis on which that constitution rests, and turn the instrument into a mere compact between sovereign States.

The second proposition, sir, which I propose to maintain, is, that no State authority can dissolve the relations subsisting between the Government of the United States and individuals; that nothing can dissolve these relations but revolution; and that, therefore, there can be no such thing as *secession* without revolution. All this follows, as it seems to me, as a just consequence, if it be first proved that the constitution of the United States is a Government proper, owing protection to individuals, and entitled to their obedience.

The people, sir, in every State live under two Governments. They owe obedience to both.—These Governments, though distinct, are not adverse. Each has its separate sphere, and its peculiar powers and duties. It is not a contest between two sovereigns for the same power, like the rival Houses in England; nor is it a dispute between a government *de facto* and a government *de jure*.—It is the case of a division of powers, between two governments, made by the people, to which both are responsible. Neither can dispense with the duty which individuals owe to the other; neither can call itself master of the other: the people are masters of both. This division of power, it is true, is in a great measure unknown in Europe. It is the peculiar system of America; and, though new and singular, it is not incomprehensible. The State constitutions are established by the people of the States. This constitution is established by the people of all the States. How, then, can a State secede? How can a State undo what the whole people have done? How can she absolve her citizens from their obedience to the laws of the United States? How can she annul their obligations and oaths? How can the members of her Legislature renounce their own oaths? Sir, secession as a revolutionary right, is intelligible; as a right to be proclaimed in the midst of civil commotions, and asserted at the head of armies, I can understand it. But, as a practical right, existing under the constitution, and in conformity with its provisions, it seems to me to be nothing but a plain absurdity; for it supposes resistance to Government, under the authority of Government itself; it supposes dismemberment, without violating the principles of union; it supposes opposition to law, without crime; it supposes the violation of oaths, without responsibility; it supposes the total overthrow of Government, without revolution.

The Constitution, sir, regards itself as perpetual and immortal. It seeks to establish a union among the people of the States, which shall last through all time. Or, if the common fate of things human must be expected, at some period, to happen to it, yet that catastrophe is not anticipated.

The instrument contains ample provisions for its amendment, at all times; none for its abandonment, at any time. It declares that new States may come into the Union, but it does not declare that old States may go out. The Union is not a temporary partnership of States. It is the association of the people, under a constitution of Government, uniting their power, joining together their highest interests, connecting their present enjoyments, and blending in one indivisible mass, all their hopes for the future. Whatsoever is steadfast in just, political principles—whatsoever is permanent in the structure of human society—whatsoever there is which can derive an enduring character from being founded on deep laid principles of constitutional liberty, and on broad foundations of the public will, all these unite to entitle this instrument to be regarded as a permanent constitution of Government.

In the next place, Mr. President, I contend that there is a supreme law of the land, consisting of the constitution, acts of Congress, passed in pursuance of it, and the public treaties. This will not be denied, because such are the very words of the constitution. But I contend further, that it rightfully belongs to Congress, and to the Courts of the United States, to settle the construction of the supreme law, in doubtful cases. This is denied, and here arises the great practical question—Who is to construe, finally, the Constitution of the United States? We all agree that the constitution is the supreme law; but who shall interpret that law?—In our system of the division of powers between different Governments, controversies will necessarily sometimes arise, respecting the extent of the powers of each. Who shall decide these controversies? Does it rest with the General Government, in all or any of its departments, to exercise the office of final interpreter? Or may each of the States, as well as the General Government, claim this right of ultimate decision? The practical result of this whole debate turns on this point. The gentleman contends that each State may judge for itself of any alleged violation of the constitution, and may finally decide for itself, and may execute its own decisions by its own power. All the recent proceedings in South Carolina are founded on this claim of right. Her convention has pronounced the revenue laws of the United States unconstitutional; and this decision she does not allow any authority of the United States to overrule or reverse. Of course she rejects the authority of Congress, because the very object of the ordinance is to reverse the decision of Congress; and she rejects, too, the authority of the Courts of the United States, because she expressly prohibits all appeal to those courts. It is in order to sustain this asserted right of being her own judge, that she pronounces the constitution of the United States to be but a compact to which she is a party, and a sovereign party. If this be established, then the inference is supposed to follow, that, being sovereign, there is no power to control her decision, and her own judgment on her own compact is and must be conclusive.

I have already endeavored, sir, to point out the practical consequences of this doctrine, and to show how utterly inconsistent it is, with all ideas of regular government, and how soon the adoption would involve the country in revolution and absolute anarchy. I hope it is easy now to show, sir, that a doctrine, bringing such consequences with it, is not well founded; that it has nothing to stand upon but theory and assumption; and that it is refuted by plain and express constitutional provisions. I think the Government of the United States does possess, in its appropriate departments, the authority of final decisions on questions of disputed power. I think it possesses this authority, both by necessary implication, and by express grant.

It will not be denied, sir, that this authority naturally belongs to all Governments. They all exercise it from necessity, and as a consequence of the exercise of all other powers. The State Governments themselves possess it, except in that class of questions which may arise between them and the General Government, and in regard to which they have surrendered it as well by the nature of the case as by clear and constitutional provisions. In other, and ordinary cases, whether a particular law be in conformity to the constitution of the State, is a question which the State Legislature or the State Judiciary must determine. We all know that these questions arise daily in the State Governments, and are decided by those Governments; and I know no Government which does not exercise a similar power.

Upon general principles, then, the Government of the United States possesses this authority; and this would hardly be denied, were it not that there are other Governments. But since there are State Governments, and since these, like other Governments, ordinarily construe their own powers, if the Government of the United States construes its own powers also, which construction is to prevail, in the case of opposite constructions? And again, as in the case now actually before us, the State Governments may undertake, not only to construe their own powers, but to decide directly on the extent of the power of Congress. Congress has passed a law as being within its just powers; South Carolina denies that this law is within its just powers, and insists that she has the right so to decide this point, and that her decision is final. How are these questions to be settled?

In my opinion, sir, even if the constitution of the United States had made no express provision for such cases, it would yet be difficult to maintain that, in a constitution existing over four and twenty States, with equal authority over all, one would claim a right of construing it for the whole. This would seem a manifest impropriety—indeed, an absurdity. If the constitution is a government existing over all the States, though with limited powers, it necessarily follows that, to the extent of those powers, it must be supreme. If it be not superior to the authority of a particular state, it is not a national Government. But as it is a Government, as it has a legislative power of its own, and a judicial power co-extensive with the legislative, the inference is irresistible, that this Government, thus created by the whole, and for the whole, must have an authority superior to that of the particular Government of any one part. Congress is the Legislature of all the people of the United States; the Judiciary of the General Government is the Judiciary of all the people of the United States. To hold, therefore, that this Legislature and this Judiciary are subordinate in authority to the Legislature and Judiciary of a single State, is doing violence to all common sense, and overturning all established principles. Congress must judge of the extent of its own powers, so often as it is called on to exercise them, or it cannot act at all; and it must also act independent of State control, or it cannot act at all.

The right of State interposition strikes at the very foundation of the legislative power of Congress. It possesses no effective legislative power, if such right of State interposition exists; because it can pass no law not subject to abrogation. It cannot make laws for the Union, if any part of the Union may pronounce its enactments void, and of no effect. Its forms of legislation would be an idle ceremony, if, after all, any one of the four and twenty States might bid defiance to its authority. Without express provision in the constitution, therefore, sir, this whole question is necessarily decided by those provisions which create a legislative power and a judicial power. If these exist, in a Government intended for the whole, the inevitable consequence is, that the laws of this legislative power, and the decisions of this judicial power, must be binding on and over the whole.—No man can form the conception of a Government existing over four and twenty States, with a regular legislative and judicial power, and of the existence, at the same time, of an authority, residing elsewhere, to resist, at pleasure or discretion, the enactments and the decisions of such a Government. I maintain, therefore, sir, that, from the nature of the case, and as an inference wholly unavoidable, the acts of Congress, and the decisions of the national courts, must be of higher authority than State laws and State decisions. If this be not so, there is, there can be, no General Government.

But, Mr. President, the constitution has not left this cardinal point without full and explicit provisions. First, as to the authority of Congress. Having enumerated the specific powers conferred on Congress, the constitution adds, as a distinct and substantive clause, the following, viz: "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." If this means any thing, it means that Congress may judge of the true extent and just interpretation of the specific powers granted to it; and may judge also of what is necessary and proper for executing those powers. If Congress is to judge of what is necessary for the execution of its powers, it must, of necessity, judge of the extent and interpretation of those powers.

And in regard, sir, to the judiciary, the constitution is still more express and emphatic. It declares that the judicial powers shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the Constitution, laws of the United States, and treaties; that there shall be *one* Supreme Court, and that this Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction of all these cases, subject to such exceptions as Congress may make. It is impossible to escape from the generality of these words. If a case arises under the Constitution, that is, if a case arises depending on the construction of the Constitution, the judicial power of the United States extends to it. It reaches the case, the question; it attaches the power of the national judicature to the case itself, in whatever court it may arise or exist; and in this case the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction over all courts whatever. No language could provide with more effect and precision, than is here done, for subjecting constitutional questions to the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court. And, sir, this is exactly what the Convention found it necessary to provide for, and intended to provide for. It is, too, exactly what the people were universally told was done when they adopted the Constitution. One of the first resolutions adopted by the Convention was in these words, viz: "that the jurisdiction of the national judiciary shall extend to cases which respect the collection of the national revenue, and questions which involve the national peace and harmony." Now, sir, this either had no sensible meaning at all, or else it meant that the jurisdiction of the national judiciary should extend to these questions with a paramount authority. It is not to be supposed that the Convention intended that the power of the national judiciary should extend to these questions, and that the judicatures of the States should also extend to them, with equal power of final decision. This would be to defeat the whole object of the provision. There were thirteen judicatures already in existance. The evil complained of, or the danger to be guarded against, was contradicton and repugnance in the decisions of these judicatures. If the framers of the constitution meant to create a fourteenth, and yet not to give it power to revise and control the decisions of the existing thirteen, then they only intended to augment the existing evil, and the apprehended danger, by increasing, still further, the chances of discordant judgments. Why, sir, has it become a settled axiom in politics, that every Government must have a judicial power co-extensive with its legislative power? Certainly, there is only this reason, viz: that the laws may receive a uniform interpretation, and a uniform execution. This object can be no otherwise attained. A statute is what it is judiciously interpreted to be; and if it be construed one way in N. Hampshire, and another way in Georgia, there is no uniform law. One Supreme Court, with appellate and final jurisdiction, is the natural and only adequate means, in any Government, to secure this uniformity.

The Convention saw all this clearly; and the resolution, which I have quoted, never afterwards rescinded, passed through various modifications, till it finally received the form which the article now wears in the constitution. It is undeniably true, then, that the framers of the constitution intended to create a national judicial power, which should be paramount, on national subjects. And after the constitution was framed, and while the whole country was engaged in discussing its merits, one of most distinguished advocates, [Mr. Madison,] told the people that it was true that, in controversies relating to the boundary between the two jurisdictions, the tribunal which is ultimately to decide is to be established under the General Government. Mr. Martin, who had been a member of the convention, asserted the same thing to the Legislature of Maryland, and urged it as a reason for rejecting the constitution.—Mr. Pinckney, himself also a leading member of the convention, declared it to the people of South Carolina. Every where, it was admitted, by friends and foes, that this power was in the constitution. By some it was thought dangerous; by most, it was thought necessary; but, by all, it was agreed to be a power actually contained in the instrument. The convention saw the absolute necessity of some control in the National Government over State laws.—Different modes of establishing this control were suggested and considered. At one time, it was proposed that the laws of the States should, from time to time, be laid before Congress, and that Congress should possess a negative over them. But this was thought inexpedient and inadmissible; and in its place, and expressly as a substitute for it, the existing provision was introduced: that is to say, a provision by which the federal courts should have authority to overrule such State laws as might be in manifest contravention of the constitution. The writers of the Federalist, in explaining the Constitution, while it was yet pending before the people, and still unadopted, give this account of the matter, in terms, and assign this reason for the article as it now stands. By this provision, Congress escaped from the necessity of any revision of State laws, left the whole sphere of State legislation quite untouched, and yet obtained a security against any infringement of the constitutional power of the General Government. Indeed, sir, allow me to ask again, if the national judiciary was not to exercise a power of revision, on constitutional questions, over the judicatures of the States, why was any national judicature instituted at all? Can any man give a sensible reason for having a judicial power in this Government, unless it be for the sake of maintaining a uniformity of decision, on questions arising under the Constitution and laws of Congress, and ensuring its execution? And does not this very idea of uniformity necessarily imply that the construction given by the national courts is to be the prevailing construction? How else, sir, it is possible that uniformity can be preserved?

Gentlemen appear to me, sir, to look at but one side of the question. They regard only the supposed danger of trusting a Government with the interpretation of its own powers. But will they view the question in its other aspect; will they show us how it is possible for a Government to get along with four and twenty interpreters of its laws and powers? Gentlemen argue, too, as if, in these cases, the State would be always right, and the General Government always wrong. But, suppose the reverse; suppose the State wrong, and, since they differ, some of them must be wrong; are the most important and essential operations of the Government to be embarrassed and arrested, because one State holds a contrary opinion? Mr. President, every argument which refers the constitutionality of acts of Congress to State decision, appeals from the majority to the minority; it appeals from the common interest to a particular interest; from the councils of all to the council of one; and endeavors to supersede the judgment of the whole by the judgment of a part.

I think it is clear, sir, that the Constitution, by express provision, by definite and unequivocal words, as well as by necessary implication, has constituted the Supreme Court of the United States the appellate tribunal in all cases, of a constitutional nature, which assume the shape of a suit, in law or equity. And I think I cannot do better than to leave this part of the subject by reading the remarks made upon it, by Mr. Ellsworth, in the Convention of Connecticut; a gentleman, sir, who has left behind him, on the records of the Government of his country, proofs of the clearest intelligence and of the deepest sagacity, as well as of the utmost purity and integrity of character. "This Constitution," says he, "defines the extent of the powers of the General Government.—If the General Legislature should, at any time, overleap their limits, the judicial department is a constitutional check. If the United States go beyond their powers; if they make a law which the Constitution does not authorize, it is void; and the judiciary power, the national judges, who, to secure their impartiality, are to be made independent, will declare it to be void. On the other hand, if the States go beyond their limits; if they make a law which is an usurpation upon the General Government, the law is void, and upright, independent judges, will declare it to be so."

And let me only add, sir, that in the very first session of the first Congress, with all these well known objects, both of the Convention and the people, full and fresh in his mind, Mr. Ellsworth reported the bill, as is generally understood, for the organization of the judicial department; and, in that bill, made provision for the exercise of this appellate power of the Supreme Court, in all the proper cases, in whatsoever court arising; and that this appellate power has now been exercised for more than forty years, without interruption, and without doubt.

As to the cases, sir, which do not come before the courts; those political questions which terminate with the enactments of Congress, it is of necessity that these should be ultimately decided by Congress itself. Like other legislatures, it must be trusted with this power. The members of Congress are chosen by the people, and they are answerable to the people; like other public agents, they are bound by oath to support the Constitution. These are the securities that they will not violate their duty, nor transcend their powers. They are the same securities as prevail in other popular governments; nor is it easy to see how grants of power can be more safely guarded, without rendering them nugatory. If the case cannot come before the courts, and if Congress be not trusted with its decision, who shall decide it? The gentleman says each State is to decide it for herself.

If so, then, as I have already urged, what is law in one State is not law in the other. Or, if the resistance of one State compels an entire repeal of the law, then a minority, and that a small one, governs the whole country.

Sir, those who espouse the doctrines of nullification, reject, as it seems to me, the first great principle of all republican liberty; that is, that the majority must govern. In matters of common concern, the judgment of a majority must stand as the judgment of the whole. This is a law imposed on us by the absolute necessity of the case; and if we do not act upon it, there is no possibility of maintaining any Government but despotism. We hear loud and repeated denunciations against what is called *majority government*. It is declared, with warmth, that a *majority* government cannot be maintained in the United States. What, then, do gentlemen wish? Do they wish to establish a *minority* government? Do they wish to subject the will of the many to the will of the few? The honorable gentleman from South Carolina has spoken of absolute majorities, and majorities concurrent; language wholly unknown to our Constitution, and to which it is not easy to affix definite ideas. As far as I understand it, it would teach us that the absolute majority may be found in Congress, but the majority concurrent must be looked for in the States. That is to say, sir, stripping the matter of this novelty of phrase, that the dissent of one or more States, as States, renders void the decision of a majority of Congress, so far as that State is concerned. And so this doctrine, running but a short career, like other dogmas of the day, terminates in nullification.

If this vehement invective against majorities meant no more than that, in the construction of government, it is wise to provide checks and balances, so that there should be various limitations on the power of the mere majority, it would only mean what the Constitution of the United States has already abundantly provided. It is full of such checks and balances. In its very organization, it adopts a broad and most effectual principle in restraint of the power of mere majorities. A majority of the people elects the House of Representatives, but it does not elect the Senate. The Senate is elected by the States, each State having, in this respect, an equal power. No law, therefore, can pass without the assent of a majority of the Representatives of the people, and a majority of the Representatives of the States also.—A majority of the Representatives of the people must concur, and a majority of the States must concur, in every act of Congress; and the President is elected on a plan compounded of both these principles.

But, having composed one House of Representatives chosen by the people in each State, according to its numbers, and the other of an equal number of members from every State, whether larger or smaller, the Constitution gives to majorities in these Houses, thus constituted, the full and entire power of passing laws, subject always to the constitutional restrictions, and to the approval of the President.—To subject them to any other power is clear usurpation. The majority of one house may be controlled by the majority of the other; and both may be restrained by the President's negative. These are checks and balances provided by the Constitution, existing in the Government itself, and wisely intended to secure deliberation and caution in legislative proceedings. But to resist the will of the majority in both Houses, thus constitutionally exercised; to insist on the lawfulness of interposition by an extraneous power; to claim the right of defeating the will of Congress, by setting up against it the will of a single State, is neither more nor less as it strikes me, than an attempt to overthrow the Government. The constituted authorities of the United States are no longer a Government if they be not masters of their own will; they are no longer a Government, if an external power may arrest their proceedings; they are no longer a Government, if acts passed by both Houses, and approved by the President, may be nullified by State vetoes or State ordinances. Does any one suppose it could make any difference, as to the binding authority of an act of Congress and of the duty of a state to respect it, whether it passed by a mere majority of both Houses, or by three fourths of each, or the unanimous vote of each? Within the limits and restrictions of the Constitution, the Government of the United States, like all other popular Governments, acts by majorities. It can act no otherwise. Whoever, therefore, denounces the Government of majorities, denounces the Government of his own country, and denounces all free Governments. And whoever would restrain these majorities, while acting within their constitutional limits, by an external power, whatever he may intend, asserts principles which, if adopted, can lead to nothing else than the destruction of the Government itself.

Does not the gentleman perceive, sir, how his argument against majorities might here be retorted upon him? Does he not see how cogently he might be asked, whether it be the character of nullification to practice what it preaches? Look to South Carolina at the present moment. How far are the rights of minorities there respected? I confess, sir, I have not known, in peaceable times, the power of the majority carried with a higher hand, or upheld with more relentless disregard of the rights, feelings, and principles of the minority: a minority embracing, as the gentleman himself will admit, a large portion of the worth and respectability of the state; a minority, comprehending, in its numbers, men who have been associated with him, and with us, in these halls of legislation; men who have served their country at home, and honored it abroad; men who would cheerfully lay down their lives for their native state, in any cause which they could regard as the cause of honor and duty; men above fear, and above reproach; whose deepest grief and distress spring from the conviction that the present proceedings of the state must ultimately reflect discredit upon her; how is this minority, how are these men regarded? They are enthralled and disfranchised by ordinances and acts of legislation, subjected to tests and oaths, incompatible, as they conscientiously think, with oaths already taken, and obligations already assumed; they are proscribed and denounced as reereants to duty and patriotism, and slaves to a foreign power; both the spirit which pursues them, and the positive measures which emanate from that spirit, are harsh and proscriptive beyond all precedent within my knowledge, except in periods of professed revolution.

It is not, sir, one would think, for those who approve these proceedings, to complain of the power of majorities.

Mr. President, all popular governments rest on two principles, or two assumptions:

First, That there is, so far, a common interest among those over whom the Government extends, as that it may provide for the defence, protection, and good government of the whole, without injustice or oppression to parts.

Second, That the Representatives of the people, and especially the people themselves, are secure against general corruption, and may be trusted, therefore, with the exercise of power. Whoever argues against these principles, argues against the practicability of all free governments. And whoever admits these, must admit, or cannot deny, that power is as safe in the hands of Congress as in those of other representative bodies. Congress is not irresponsible. Its members are agents of the people, elected by them, answerable to them, and liable to be displaced or superseded at their pleasure; and they possess as fair a claim to the confidence of the people, while they continue to deserve it, as any other public political agents.

If, then, sir, the plain intention of the Convention, and the cotemporary admission of both friends and foes, prove any thing; if the plain text of the instrument itself, as well as the necessary implication from other provisions, prove any thing; if the early legislation of Congress, the course of judicial decisions, acquiesced in by all the States for forty years, prove any thing, then it is proved that there is a supreme law, and a final interpreter.

My fourth and last proposition, Mr. President, was, that any attempt by a State to abrogate or nullify acts of Congress, is an usurpation on the powers of the General Government, and on the equal rights of other States, a violation of the Constitution, and a proceeding essentially revolutionary. This is undoubtedly true, if the preceding propositions be regarded as proved. If the Government of the United States be trusted with the duty, in any department, of declaring the extent of its own powers, then a State ordinance, or act of legislation, authorizing resistance to an act of Congress, on the alleged ground of its unconstitutionality, is manifestly a usurpation upon its powers.

If the States have equal rights, in matters concerning the whole, then for one State to set up her judgment against the judgment of the rest, and to insist on the executing that judgment by force, is also a manifest usurpation on the right of the other States.

If the Constitution of the United States be a Government proper, with authority to pass laws, and to give them a uniform interpretation and execution, then the interposition of a state, to enforce her own construtions, and to resist, as to herself, that law which binds the other states, is a violation of the constitution.

And if that be revolutionary which arrests the legislative, executive, and judicial power of Government, dispenses with existing oaths and obligations of obedience, and elevates another power to supreme dominion, then nullification is revolutionary. Or if that be revolutionary, the natural tendency and practical effect of which is to break the Union into fragments, to sever all connection among the people of the respective states, and to prostrate this General Government in the dust, then nullification is revolutionary.

Nullification, sir, is as distinctly revolutionary as secession; but I cannot say that the revolution which it seeks is one of so respectable a character. Secession would, it is true, abandon the constitution altogether; but then it would profess to abandon it. —Whatever other inconsistencies it might run into, one, at least, it would avoid. It would not belong to a Government, while it rejected its authority. It would not repel the burden, and continue to enjoy the benefits. It would not aid in passing laws which others are to obey, and yet, reject their authority as to itself. It would not undertake to reconcile obedience to public authority, with an asserted right of command over that same authority. It would not be in the government, and above the Government, at the same time. But however more respectable a mode secession may be, it is not more truly revolutionary than the actual execution of the doctrines of nullification. Both, and each, resist the constitutional authorities; both, and each, would sever the Union, and subvert the Government.

Mr. President, having detained the Senate so long already, I will not now examine, at length, the ordinance and laws of South Carolina. These papers are well drawn for their purpose. Their authors understood their own objects. They are called a peaceable remedy, and we have been told, that South Carolina, after all, intends nothing but a law suit. A very few words, sir, will show the nature of this peaceable remedy, and of the law suit which South Carolina contemplates.

In the first place, the ordinance declares the law of last July, and all other laws of the United States, laying duties, to be absolutely null and void, and makes it unlawful for the constituted authorities of the United States to enforce the payment of such duties. It is, therefore, sir, an indictable offence, at this moment, in South Carolina, for any person to be concerned in collecting revenue, under the laws of the United States. It being declared unlawful to collect these duties by what is considered a fundamental law of the State, an indictment lies of course against any one concerned in such collection, and he is, on general principles, liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment. The terms, it is true, are, that it is unlawful "to enforce the payment of duties;" but every custom house officer enforces payment while he detains the goods, in order to obtain such payment. The ordinance, therefore, reaches every body concerned in the collection of the duties.

This is the first step in the prosecution of the peaceable remedy. The second is more decisive. —By the act, commonly called the replevin law, any person whose goods are seized or detained by the collector for the payment of duties, may sue out a writ of replevin, and by virtue of that writ, the goods are to be restored to him. A writ, of replevin is a writ which the sheriff is bound to execute, and for the execution of which he is bound to employ force, if necessary. He may call out the posse, and must do so, if resistance be made. This *posse* may be armed or unarmed. It may come forth with military array, and under the lead of military men.—Whatever number of troops may be assembled in Charleston, they may be summoned, with the Governor, or commander in chief, at their head, to come in aid of the sheriff. It is evident, then, sir, that the whole military power of the State is to be employed, whenever necessary, in dispossessing the custom house officers, and in seizing and holding the goods without paying the duties. This is the second step in the peaceable remedy.

Sir, whatever pretences may be set up to the contrary, this is the direct application of force, and of military force. It is unlawful, in itself, to replevy goods in the custody of the collectors. But this unlawful act is to be done, and it is to be done by power. Here is a plain interposition, by physical force, to resist the laws of the Union. The legal mode of collecting duties is to detain goods till such duties are paid or secured. But force comes, and overpowers the collector, and his assistants, and takes away the goods, leaving the duties unpaid. There cannot be a clearer case of forcible resistance to law. And it is provided that the goods thus seized, shall be held against any attempt to retake them, by the same force which seized them.

Having thus dispossessed the officers of government of the goods, without payment of duties, and seized and secured them by the strong arm of the State, only one thing more remained to be done, and that is to cut off all possibility of legal redress; and that, too, is accomplished, or thought to be accomplished. The ordinance decrees, that all judicial proceedings, founded on the revenue laws, (including, of course, proceedings in the courts of the United States) shall be null and void. This nullifies the judicial power of the United States. Then comes the test oath act. This requires all State judges and jurors in the State courts to swear that they will execute the ordinance, and all acts of the Legislature, passed in pursuance thereof. The ordinance declares, that no appeal shall be allowed from the decision of the State Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States; and the replevin act makes it an indictable offence for any clerk to furnish a copy of the record, for the purpose of such appeal.

The two principal provisions on which South Carolina relies, to resist the laws of the United States, and nullify the authority of this Government, are, therefore, these:

1. A forcible seizure of goods before the duties are paid or secured, by the power of the state, civil and military.

2. The taking away, by the most effectual means in her power, of all legal redress in the courts of the United States; the confining all judicial proceedings to her own State tribunals; and the compelling of her judges and jurors of these her own courts, to take an oath beforehand, that they will decide all cases according to the ordinance, and the acts passed under it; that is, that they will decide the cause one way. They do not swear to *try* it, on its own merits; they only swear to *decide* it as nullification requires.

The character, sir, of these provisions, defies comment. Their object is as plain as their means are extraordinary. They propose direct resistance, by the whole power of the State, to laws of Congress, to cut off, by methods deemed adequate, any redress by legal and judicial authority. They arrest legislation, defy the Executive, and banish the Judicial power of this Government. They authorize and command acts to be done, and done by force, both of numbers and of arms, which, if done, and done by force, are clearly acts of rebellion and treason.

Such, sir, are the laws of South Carolina; such, sir, is the peaceful remedy of nullification. Has not nullification reached, sir, even thus early, that point of direct and forcible resistance to law, to which I intimated, three years ago, it plainly tended?

And now, Mr. President, what is the reason for passing laws like these? What are the oppressions experienced under the Union, calling for measures which thus threaten to sever and destroy it? What invasions of politic liberty, what ruin to private happiness, what long list of rights violated, or wrongs unredressed, is to justify to the country, to posterity, and to the world, this assault upon the free constitution of the United States, this great and glorious work of our fathers? At this very moment, sir, the whole land smiles in peace, and rejoices in plenty. A general and a high prosperity pervades the country; and, judging by the common standard, by increase of population and wealth; or judging by the opinions of that portion of her people not embarked in those dangerous and desperate measures, this prosperity overspreads South Carolina herself.

Thus, happy at home, our country, at the same time, holds high the character of her institutions, her power, her rapid growth, and her future destiny, in the eyes of all sovereign states. One danger, only, creates hesitation; one doubt only exists to darken the otherwise unclouded brightness of that aspect, which she exhibits to the view, and to the admiration of the world. Need I say, that doubt respects the permanency of our Union; and, need I say, that that doubt is now caused, more than by any thing else, by these very proceedings of South Carolina? Sir, all Europe is, at this moment, beholding us, and looking for the issue of this controversy; those who hate free institutions, with malignant hope; those who love them, with deep anxiety, and shivering fear.

The cause, then, sir, the cause! Let the world know the cause which has thus induced one State of the Union to bid defiance to the power of the whole, and openly to talk of secession.

Sir, the world will scarcely believe that this whole controversy, and all the desperate measures which its support requires, have no other foundation than a difference of opinion, upon a provision of the constitution, between a majority of the people of South Carolina, on one side, and a vast majority of the whole people of the United States on the other. It will not credit the fact, it will not admit the possibility that, in an enlightened age, in a free, popular republic, under a Government where the people govern, as they must always govern, under such systems, by majorities; at a time of unprecedented happiness, without practical oppression, without evils, such as not only may be pretended, but felt and experienced, evils, not slight or temporary, but deep, permanent, and intolerable, a single State should rush into conflict with all the rest, attempt to put down the Union by her own laws, and to support those laws by her military power, and thus break up and destroy the world's last hope. And well the world may be incredulous. We, who hear and see it, can ourselves hardly yet believe it. Even after all that had preceded it, this ordinance struck the country with amazement. It was incredible and inconceivable, that South Carolina should thus plunge headlong into resistance to the laws, on a matter of opinion, and on a question in which the preponderance of opinion, both of the present day and of all past time, was so overwhelmingly against her. The ordinance declares that Congress has exceeded its just power, by laying duties on imports, intended for the protection of manufactures. This is the opinion of South Carolina; and on the strength of that opinion she nullifies the laws. Yet has the rest of the country no right to its opinion also?—Is one State to sit sole arbitress? She maintains that those laws are plain, deliberate, and palpable violations of the Constitution; that she has a sovereign right to decide this matter; and, that, having so decided, she is authorized to resist their execution, by her own sovereign power; and she declares that she will resist it, though such resistance should shatter the Union into atoms.

Mr. President, I do not intend to discuss the propriety of these laws at large; but I will ask, how are they shown to be thus plainly and palpably unconstitutional? Have they no countenance at all in the constitution itself? Are they quite new in the history of the Government? Are they a sudden and violent usurpation of the rights of the States? Sir, what would the civilized world say; what will posterity say, when they learn that similar laws have existed from the very foundation of the Government; that for thirty years the power was never questioned; and that no state in the Union has more unequivocally admitted it than South Carolina herself?

To lay and collect duties and imposts, is an express power granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is, also, an exclusive power; for the constitution as expressly prohibits all the States from exercising it themselves. This express and exclusive power is unlimited in the terms of the grant, but is attended with two specific restrictions; first, that all duties and imposts shall be equal in all the States; second, that no duties shall be laid on exports. The power, then, being granted, and being attended with these two restrictions, and no more, who is to impose a third restriction on the words of the grant? If the power to lay duties, as known among all nations, and as known in all our history, and as it was perfectly understood when the constitution was adopted, includes a right of discriminating, while exercising the power, and of laying some duties heavier, and some lighter, for the sake of encouraging our own domestic products, what authority is there for giving to the words used in the constitution a new, narrow, and unusual meaning?—All the limitations which the constitution intended, it has expressed; and what it has left unrestricted, is as much a part of its will, as the restraints which it has imposed.

But these laws, it is said, are unconstitutional on account of the motive. How, sir, can a law be examined on any such ground? How is the motive to be asc

r. Madison. Was he likely to know the intentions of the convention and the people? Was he likely to understand the constitution?

At the second sitting of the committee, Mr. Madison explained his own opinions of the duty of Congress, fully and explicitly. I must not detain you, sir, with more than a few short extracts from these opinions, but they are such as are clear, intelligible, and decisive.

"The States," says he, "that are most advanced in population, and ripe for manufactures, ought to have their particular interest attended to, in some degree. While these States retained the power of making regulations of trade, they had the power to cherish such institutions. By adopting the present constitution, they have thrown the exercise of this power into other hands; they must have done this with an expectation that those interests would not be neglected here."

In another report of the same speech, Mr. Madison is represented as using still stronger language; as saying that the constitution, having taken this power away from the States, and conferred it on Congress, it would be a fraud on the States, and on the people, were Congress to refuse to exercise it.

Mr. Madison argues, sir, on this early and interesting occasion, very justly and liberally in favor of the general principles of unrestricted commerce. But he argues also, with equal force and clearness, for certain important exceptions to these general principles.

The first, sir, respects those manufactures which had been brought forward under encouragement by the State Governments. "It would be cruel," says Mr. Madison, "to neglect them, and to divert their industry into other channels, for it is not possible for the hand of man to shift from one employment to another without being injured by the change." Again: "There may be some manufactures which, being once formed, can advance towards perfection without any adventitious aid; while others, for want of the fostering hand of Government, will be unable to go on at all. Legislative provision, therefore, will be necessary to collect the proper objects for this purpose; and this will form another exception to my general principle." And again: "The next exception that occurs is one on which great stress is laid by some well informed men, and this with great plausibility; that each nation should have, within itself, the means of defence, independent of foreign supplies; that, in whatever relates to the operations of war, no State ought to depend upon a precarious supply from any part of the world. There may be some truth in this remark, and therefore it is proper for legislative attention."

In the same debate, sir, Mr. Burk, from South Carolina, supported a duty on hemp, for the express purpose of encouraging its growth on the strong lands of South Carolina. "Cotton," he said, "was also in contemplation among them, and if good seed could be procured, he hoped might succeed. Afterwards, sir, the cotton seed was obtained, its culture was protected, and it did succeed. Mr. Smith, a very distinguished member from the same State, observed: "It has been said, and justly, that the States which adopted this constitution expected its administration would be conducted with a favorable hand. The manufacturing States wished the encouragement of manufactures; the maritime States, the encouragement of shipbuilding; and the agricultural States the encouragement of agriculture."

Sir, I will detain the Senate by reading no more extracts from these debates. I have already shown a majority of the members of South Carolina, in this very first session, acknowledging this power of protection, voting for its exercise, and proposing its extension to their own products. Similar propositions came from Virginia; and, indeed, sir, in the whole debate, at whatever page you open the volume, you find the power admitted, and you find it applied to the protection of particular articles, or not applied, according to the discretion of Congress. No man denied the power—no man doubted it; the only questions were, in regard to the several articles proposed to be taxed, whether they were fit subjects for protection, and what the amount of that protection ought to be. Will gentlemen, sir, now answer the argument drawn from those proceedings of the first Congress? Will they undertake to deny that that Congress did act on the avowed principle of protection? Or, if they admit it, will they tell us how those who framed the constitution, fell, thus early, into this great mistake about its meaning? Will they tell us how it should happen that they had so soon forgotten their own sentiments, and their own purposes? I confess I have seen no answer to this argument, nor any respectable attempt to answer it? And, sir, how did this debate terminate? What law was passed? There it stands, sir, among the statutes, the second law in the book. It has a preamble, and that preamble expressly recites, that the duties which it imposes are laid "for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures." Until, sir, this early legislation, thus coeval with the constitution itself, thus full and explicit, can be explained away, no man can doubt of the meaning of that instrument.

Mr. President, this power of discrimination, thus admitted, avowed, and practised upon, in the first revenue act, has never been denied or doubted until within a few years past. It was not at all doubted, in 1816, when it became necessary to adjust the revenue to a state of peace. On the contrary, the power was then exercised, not without opposition as to its expediency, but, as far as I remember or have understood, without the slightest opposition founded on any supposed want of constitutional authority. Certainly South Carolina did not doubt it. The Tariff of 1816 was introduced, carried through, and established, under the lead of South Carolina. Even the minimum policy is of South Carolina origin. The honorable gentleman himself supported the Tariff of 1816. He has informed us, sir, that his speech on that occasion was sudden and off-hand, he being called upon by the request of a friend. I am sure the gentleman so remembers it, and that it was so; but there is, nevertheless, much method, arrangement, and clear exposition, in that extempore speech. If is very able, very, very much to the point, and very decisive. And in another speech, delivered two months earlier, on the proposition to repeal the internal taxes, the honorable gentleman had touched the same subject and had declared, "that a certain encouragement ought to be extended, at least to our woollen and cotton manufactures." I do not quote these speeches, sir, for the purpose of showing that the honorable gentleman has changed his opinion; my object is other, and higher. I do it for the sake of saying, that that cannot be so plainly and palpably unconstitutional, as to warrant resistance to law, nullification, and revolution, which the honorable gentleman and his friends have heretofore agreed to, and acted upon, without doubt and without hesitation.

Sir, it is no answer to say, that the tariff of 1816 was a revenue bill. So are they all revenue bills. The point is, and the truth is, that the tariff of 1816, like the rest, did discriminate; it did distinguish one article from another; it did lay duties for protection. Look to the case of coarse cottons, under the minimum calculation; the duty on these was sixty to eighty per cent. Something besides revenue certainly was intended in this; and, in fact, the law cut up our whole commerce with India in that article. It is, sir, only within a few years that Carolina has denied the constitutionality of these protective laws. The gentleman himself has narrated to us the true history of her proceedings on that point. He says that, after the passage of the law of 1828, despairing then of being able to abolish the system of protection, political men went forth among the people, and set up the doctrine that the system was unconstitutional.—"And the People," says the honorable gentleman, "received the doctrine." This, I believe, is true, sir. The people did then receive the doctrine; they had never entertained it before. Down to that period, the constitutionality of these laws had been no more doubted in South Carolina, than elsewhere. And I suspect it is true, sir, and I deem it a great misfortune, that, to the present moment, a great portion of the people of the State have never yet seen more than one side of the argument. I believe that thousands of honest men are involved in scenes now passing, led away by one sided views of the question, and following their leaders by the impulses of an unlimited confidence. Depend upon it, sir, if we can avoid the shock of arms, a day for reconsideration and reflection will come; truth and reason will act with their accustomed force, and the public opinion of South Carolina will be restored to its usual constitutional and patriotic tone.

But, sir, I hold South Carolina to her ancient, her cool, her uninfluenced, her deliberate opinions. I hold her to her own admissions, nay to her own claims and pretensions, in 1789, in the first Congress, and to her acknowlgedments and avowed sentiments through a long series of succeeding years.—I hold her to the principles on which she led Congress to act in 1816; or, if she has changed her own opinions, I claim some respect for those who still retain the same opinions. I say she is precluded from asserting that doctrines which she has herself so long and so ably sustained, are plain, palpable, and dangerous violations of the constitution.

Mr. President, if the friends of nullification should be able to propagate their opinions, and give them practical effect, they would, in my judgment, prove themselves the most skilful "architects of ruin," the most effectual extinguishers of high raised expectation, the greatest blasters of human hopes, which any age has produced. They would stand up and proclaim, in tones which would pierce the ears of half the human race, that the last great experiment of representative government had failed. They would send forth sounds, at the hearing of which the doctrine of the divine right of kings would feel, even in its grave, a returning sensation of vitality and resuscitation. Millions of eyes, of those who now feed their inherent love of liberty on the success of the American example, would turn away from beholding our dismemberment, and find no place on earth whereon to rest their gratified sight. Amidst the incantations and orgies of nullification, secession, disunion, and revolution, would be celebrated the funeral rites of constitutional and republican liberty.

But, sir, if the Government do its duty; if it act with firmness and with moderation, these opinions cannot prevail. Be assured, sir, be assured, that among the political sentiments of this people, the love of union is still uppermost. They will stand fast by the constitution, and by those who defend it. I rely on no temporary expedients—on no political combination—but I rely in the true American feeling, the genuine patriotism of the people, and the imperative decesion of the public voice. Disorder and confusion, indeed, may arise; scenes of commotion and contest are threatened, and perhaps may come. With my whole heart, I pray for the continuance of the domestic peace and quiet of the country. I desire most ardently the restoration of affection and harmony to all its parts. I desire that every citizen of the whole country may look to this Government with no other sentiments but those of grateful respect and attachment.

But I cannot yield, even to kind feelings, the cause of the constitution, the true glory of the country, and the great trust which we hold in our hands for succeeding ages. If the constitution cannot be maintained without meeting these scenes of commotion and contest, however unwelcome, they must come. We cannot, we must not, we dare not omit to do that which, in our judgment, the safety of the Union requires. Not regardless of consequences, we must yet meet consequences; seeing the hazards which surround the discharge of public duty, it must yet be discharged. For myself, sir, I shun no responsibility justly devolving on me, here or elsewhere, in attempting to maintain the cause. I am tied to it by indissoluble bands of affection and duty, and I shall cheerfully partake in its fortunes and its fate. I am ready to perform my own appropriate part whenever and wherever the occasion may call on me, and to take my chance among those upon whom blows may fall first and fall thickest. I shall exert every faculty I posses in aiding to prevent the constitution from being nullified, destroyed, or impaired; and even should I see it fall, I will still, with a voice, feeble perhaps, but earnest as ever issued from human lips, and with fidelity and zeal, which nothing shall extinguish, call on the PEOPLE to come to its resue.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1833.

☞The Bill, chartering the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of Pittsburgh, has passed through both House, and only wants the signature of the Governor, which it will no doubt receive.

Mr. Clay's Bill.—One of our strongest objections to the passage, or even to the offering of the Compromise Bill, arose from the unpleasant operation which we foresaw it must have upon the situation and future prospects of the honest and patriotic Union Party of South Carolina. The Nullifying Party, in that State, had adopted measures, in the prosecution of their ambitious schemes, which were truly odious and oppressive, as well as illegal and unconsitutional. While professing to disapprove the conduct of the *majority* in Congress, they adopted, towards the *minority*—the talented and patriotic *minority*—in their own State, a most tyrannical and intolerant course.—It was truly declared, by Mr. Webster, in his Speech, that he had never known "the power of a minority carried with a higher hand, or upheld with a more relentless disregard of the rights, feelings, and principles of the minority." This minority was enthralled and disfranchised, proscribed, and denounced as recreants to duty and patriotism, and as slaves to a foreign power. All this this minority firmly and unshrinkingly bore—they believed that they were in the full and faithful performance of their duty as patriots and freemen. They believed that the conduct of the majority was unconstitutional, tyrannical, and dangerous to the permanency of our free institutions. They submitted to oppression, they yielded to their temporary disfranchisement; they bore up with fortitude against calumny and vituperation, under the confident hope that their fellow citizens of the other States, and posterity would do them justice. They were encourged in their course by the expectation that the result would prove that they had acted wisely and patriotically—by the hope that their fortitude, in the endurance of oppression and disfranchisement would contribute to arrest the mad career of their oppressors—they submitted to calumny and vituperation with the greater resignation, under the belief that the result would disprove those calumnies, and for ever silence, in shame and confusion, those vituperations.

Such was the situation—such must have been the hopes of the oppressed and virtuous minority of South Carolina.—All our feelings, our sympathies, and best wishes were with them—we were anxious that they should come triumphant, or at least unscathed, from their trials. We disapproved, and detested the tyrannical and unprincipled course of the majority, and hoped that, if they were not humbled in the contest, they would at least gain no laurels, and that they would not be permitted to renew their vituperations against the virtuous men whom they had so long oppressed. We hoped that ample justice would be done to both parties, or at least that the oppressing majority would not be *exalted* by their unconstitutional and unpatriotic conduct, and that the truly virtuous and patriotic minority would not be *humbled* by their fidelity to the constitution and the government.

Our hopes were in a fair way to be gratified—public opinion, in all parts of the country, had disapproved and denounced the conduct of the nullifiers—the laws of the country were, by their own moral influence, assuming the supremacy—a popular Executive, abetted by the united approving voice of the whole country was preparing to add physical force to the moral power of the laws—the nullifiers themselves began to quail, one of their own number had declared that any law, even *increasing* the duties, would annul the Ordinances of South Carolina. It was in this crisis that we saw, with much regret, Mr. Clay introduce his bill. We saw, at once, and then foretold that it would relieve the oppressors from their difficulties and bring them in triumph out of their unconstitutional and rebellious contest with the government. We foresaw that *concession*, at such a time, and under such circumstances, would have all the characteristics of *submission*—would give the nullifiers plausible grounds for asserting that they had compelled submission by their high spirited and patriotic conduct. We foresaw, also, that this concession would have an unpleasant influence upon the situation of that portion of the population of South Carolina which had faithfully adhered to the constitution and the government.—In short, it seemed manifest to our mind, that *concession* now would exalt the traitors, and depress the faithful citizens of South Carolina. This was a most unpalatable view of the matter, a most painful anticipation. That our anticipations have been fully verified is plain, from the following extracts. The Columbia Telescope, the chief nullifying paper, has the following paragraph—

"The adjustment, indeed, is one, at which all men must feel bound to rejoice, while it is impossible to be contented with it. Yet it is much to have been gained at a single effort, and against such vast odds. Never was there a prouder instance of the might of just principles, backed by a high courage. This little State in the mere panoply of courage and high principles has foiled the swaggering giant of the Union. Thirty thousand Carolinians have not only awed the wild West into respect—*compelled Pennsylvania stolidity into something like sense*—New York corruption into something like decency—Yankee rapacity into a sort of image of honesty; but all this has been loftily and steadily done, in the face of 17,000—what shall we call them? *What epithet is of a shame, wide, lasting, and deep enough for the betrayers of the liberties of their own country—the instigators of merciless slaughter—the contrivers of irretrievable servitude, against their own struggling State?*"

A correspondent of the Charleston Post, another nullifier, writes as follows, from Columbia, the seat of the Convention.

"It is further affirmed, that the Convention *will take further means for disfranchising, perpetually, all her citizens who have adhered to the Union, by prescribing a test oath, of paramount allegiance*, to be taken by all those *who vote at elections*, or who take office."

The remarks about the "*stolidity*" of Pennsylvania, and about "*compelling her into something like sense*," we can laugh at—they are as false as ridiculous. Pennsylvania presented a firm and undaunted front to the nullifiers. Of her delegation, Messrs. *Gilmore*, and Coulter, and Horn, and Smith, alone voted *for* the new tariff; the two Senators, and twenty one of the Representatives voted *against* it.—All the *stolidity* that was *compelled into sense*, was possessed by these four members, and we wish them much joy of the thanks they have received for their apostacy. Like all other suborners of treachery, the nullifiers love the treason and despise the traitors.

But the remarks about the 17,000 honest, faithful, patriotic citizens of Carolina; the friends of Union and the Constitution; the men who faithfully and firmly performed their duty to the whole country, thro' reproach, and obloquy, and threats, and proscription, and disfranchisement—these remarks excite in our mind feelings of deep and bitter mortification. They have been induced by their own patriotic principles, by their love of order, of union, and of a free government—by the laws and the constitution of the country—by the approving voice of the whole union, to resist nullification and oppression, and at the moment when they believed that their sufferings and their humiliation were to be rewarded by a triumphant result, they are abandoned, basely, treacherously abandoned to the mercy of their merciless oppressors. This is the darkest, the most melancholy, the most painful view of this matter, and this view of it excites, in our mind, deep and strong disgust and disapprobation of the conduct of Mr. Clay.

From the extract which we have last published, it appears that our worst anticipations as to the situation of the Union party in South Carolina will be more than fulfilled. That party will not only hereafter be denounced as traitors, but they will, it seems, be subjected to *perpetual* disfranchisement. To this they are to be subjected by the compromising spirit of *the great pacificator!!!*

Hereafter, when nullification and treason shall be rife in some other State, let no friend of union and of the country venture to breast the storm—let him wisely and treacherously yield to the blast—lest if he should stand up in defence of the law and the constitution, some new *pacificator* may start up and abandon him to the reproaches and contumely of the traitors and to *perpetual disfranchisement.*

We were much pleased with the following sentiment, expressed at the supper, at P. Brennan's, on St. Patrick's eve.

"By A. Murphy.—The new Tariff and Henry Clay's retreat to the shades of Ashland.

Cassio I love thee,
But never more be officer of mine."

For the Gazette.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Managers of the Orphan Asylum of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, consider it of great importance to the institution, and to the well being of the Orphans committed to their charge, that a permanent building for their reception should be provided; and for the purpose of raising funds to aid in erecting such a building, they propose to hold *a Fair*.—The united efforts of all the humane and charitable are necessary for the accomplishment of this desirable object. The managers, therefore, propose a meeting of the Ladies of the city and neighborhood, to be held at the Session Room of the First Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, 28th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to suggest and devise means for carrying their views into effect.

The general attendance of all, and more especially of the Young Ladies, is earnestly solicited.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Harrisburgh, March 21.

"The State loan was taken by J. R. Burden, at a premium of $13 51 cts., the next bid was $13 50 cents. The Bank of Pittsburgh will be rechartered without a bonus. This Legislature is prepared to adopt a more wise, and less oppressive system, in the regulations rechartering the old banks. If there be not time to act upon that system at this session, it will be done early in the next."

☞On Monday, the 25th inst., on motion of O. Metcalf, Esq., *Alexander W. Foster*, Jr. was admitted to practice, as an Attorney, in the several Courts of this county.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Thursday, the 21st inst., in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. HENRIETTA ADAMS, wife of James Adams, Jr.—a lady whose purity of character, benevolence of disposition, and amenity of manners rendered her beloved by all who knew her.

We praise and admire some; we regret and lament others; but it was her lot to merit both of those different attributes. Death, for which she had prepared by a life of unostentatious and truly christian piety, has snatched her from her friends to whom the remembrance of her virtues will long render her dear, and from her family whose tears and regrets form her best eulogy.

In all the social and domestic relations of life her conduct was truly exemplary. As wife, mother, friend, and above all, as a christian, she was worthy of all praise.

With the perfect possession of all her faculties, and with a serenity of mind seldom exhibited on the approach of dissolution, she yielded up her spirit to him who gave it, in the full and well founded conviction of a blessed futurity.

From the Baltimore Patriot, March 20.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

This Convention reassembled at Columbia, on the 11th inst. It was supposed that it would remain in session about a week. The Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Virginia Ambassador, and other important matters, embracing the proceedings in Congress, has made a report. This report expresses great gratification at the success which has thus far attended the efforts of the nullifiers. The new tariff bill is spoken of in terms of favor. The advantages which the "Free Trade" principle will derive from the proposed reduction of duties, are exultingly set forth in the report, which goes on to give the following Southern version of the *debateable* phrase in the tariff bill, which Mr. Forsyth characterized as the most "*agreeable* absurdity" in the bill. After alluding to the reductions, the report says:—

"But great as must be the advantages of these reductions, they are small in comparison with the distinct recognition, in the new Bill, of two great principles which we deem of inestimable value—*that the duties shall eventually be brought down to the revenue standard, even if it shall be found necessary to reduce the duties on the protected articles below 20 per ct.*, and that no more money shall be raised than shall be necessary to an economical administration of the Government."

After an exhortation to perseverance in the good cause of nullifying the acts of the General Government, the committee, however, conclude with recommending, at present, the passage of the following

ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States, by an act, recently passed, has made such a reduction and modification of the duties upon foreign imports, as amounts substantially to an ultimate reduction of the duties to the Revenue Standard, and that no higher duties shall be laid than may be necessary to defray the economical expenditures of the Government,

It is therefore Ordained and Declared, That the Ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance to Nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties on the importation of foreign commodities," and all acts passed in pursuance thereof, be henceforth deemed and held to have no force or effect; provided that the act entitled "an act further to alter and amend the militia laws of this State," passed on the 20th December, 1832, shall remain in force until it shall be repealed or modified by the Legislature.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Caledonia, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool, bringing dates of that town to the 5th and London to the 4th of February.

It will be seen by the selections which we have made from the New York papers, that the British parliament has assembled, and that Mr. C. Manners Sutton has been re-elected Speaker.

It is stated, in one of the Irish papers, that Mr. O'Connell has received the offer of "*the* Irish crown."

The King's speech has not been received, but a London paper contains a report that hints had been given that it would propose an immediate emancipation of all the slaves in the colonies.

It appears, from various statements, from the great manufacturing districts in England, that every branch of trade was in a very flourishing condition, and prospects were brighter than they had been for some years.

It is said that the young Duke of Orleans has solicited the hand in marriage of the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria, now in her 17th year, and eldest daughter of the Archduke Charles.

The Duchess of Berri was ill, and the French Government had sent two eminent physicians to attend her.

The Belgian question seems *in statu quo;* and the same may be said of affairs in Spain and Portugal.

It was reported in London, on the 2d ult., that imporant despatches were sent off by Lord Palmerston, to the English Consul at Oporto, and Lord William Russell at Lisbon, relating to the measures the British Government intended adopting. Great hopes were entertained by Don Pedro's party, that Lord Palmerston had at length agreed to put an end to the struggle, and acknowledge Donna Maria as Queen.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE WEST INDIES.

The following article is copied from the London Globe, of Jan. 29.

The West India interest were thrown into considerable alarm yesterday by a report that it was the intention of Ministers to introduce a bill into the new Parliament for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies. It was stated that the purport of the bill was to limit the existence of slavery in the colonies to three years, and that it was not the intention of the government to offer any compensation to the planters or proprietors.

In consequence of these rumors, a deputation of gentlemen connected with the West Indies waited upon Lord Grey, and had an audience of the noble Earl at the Treasury yesterday afternoon. They requested to be informed whether it was true that it was the intention of the government to emancipate the slave population? The answer, we understand, was in the affirmative; and that a bill for that purpose, would, on an early day, be submitted to the consideration of the new Parliament. It was also intimated that three years would be the period fixed for the extinction of slavery—that emancipation of the negroes would be unconditional, and that no compensation, except under special circumstances, would be allowed.

Sir Alexander Grant, who headed the deputation, inquired of the noble Premier whether it was the intention of Ministers to announce this important measure in the speech from the throne, at the opening of the session.—Lord Grey replied that the measure had been formally decided upon, but that he could not, without departing from the rules of courtesy, give any intimation of the sentiments which his majesty would communicate in his address to both houses of Parliament.

Upon it being represented, to the noble Earl the probable consequence which might ensue in the colonies in case those measures were prematurely announced, his Lordship intimated that the government were prepared to meet the exigencies, and that an imposing force, consisting of 15,000 men, would forthwith be sent to the West Indies.

This is said to be the purport of the conversation which took place, after which the deputation withdrew and communicated the result to their friends in their city. We beg it to be understood that we make these statements upon the rumors which were generally circulated in the city yesterday, among the West India circles.

This afternoon the business of the Colonial market has been suspended by an announcement that his Majesty's ministers had made slavery a cabinet question; report adds, that slavery will be abolished in three years, and that no compensation will be given. This announcement has occasioned great agitation, and most of the West India planters have withdrawn their sugars from sale, to await the issue of this great event.

[The West India Deputation had a conference with Lord Goderich on the 2d ult.]

Liverpool, Feb. 4.—We have heard that the West India body, alarmed at the intentions of Government, and satisfied that Parliament will insist on the emancipation of the slaves, have expressed their willingness to fall into the views of the abolitionists, on the condition, that they shall be allowed to enjoy their present monopoly of the supply of the English market with the produce of the colonies.

TURKEY.

The intelligence from Eastern Asia is of the most important character. The last had advised us of the determination of the Grand Vizier to put the fortunes of his Ottoman master upon the 'hazzard of a die.' Confiding in the continuance of his former successes—strengthened, no doubt, by his Mahommedan faith in destiny—fortified also by the consciousness of a great superiority in numbers, that officer determined, in an evil hour, to risk a battle with Ibrahim under the suburbs of Koniah. The details below, show the character and issue of the contest. Not only the early good fortune, but the prudence and warlike skill of Redschid Pacha, seem to have deserted him in his utmost need. The victorious Ibrahim has now no obstacles to oppose his march to Constantinople, save those which nature has placed in his way; and with an army, flushed with the buoyancy of repeated conquests, it can hardly be supposed that these will seriously impede his further progress.

The secret of Ibrahim's success is not perhaps generally known. It may be found in the circumstance that nearly if not quite one half his army is composed of French officers and soldiers—of men trained under the discipline of Napoleon and his successors—warriors of consummate bravery and skill, who finding distrust rather than employment and promotion in their native country, have become, in the truest sense of the word, "Soldiers of fortune."

Attempts are making, it will be perceived, by the French Charge, to restore peace between the contending parties—and this mediation presents the singular anomaly of an official interposition of a neutral power to arrest the consequences of conquest mainly achieved by the unofficial and unauthorized prowess of its own subjects.

It appears from various accounts, and particularly by advices received at Vienna, on the 1st of January, that the Grand Vizier, in pursuance of his plan of operations, previously announced, gave battle to Ibrahim, on the 21st of December, in the plains of Koniah. The nature of the ground gave a decided advantage to the Egyptian regular troops, but that advantage the Vizier very imprudently thought was more than counterbalanced by the great superiority in numbers which was on his side. The conflict was severe, well contested, and long continued. The disposition for battle, by the Grand Vizier, was as follows:—

The main body of the Sultan's troops, about 42,000 in number, chiefly Albanians, and 500 of the Grand Vizier's household troops, under his own command, were to make the principal attack on the centre of the Egyptians, while the Turkish cavalry, divided into two corps of 6,000 men each, was to engage the wings of Ibrahim's army, and attack when it should see an opportunity.

Ibrahim, perhaps, guessed this plan, and, favored by the defiles, had sent strong columns against the Grand Vizier's wings, leaving in his centre only sufficient troops to cover his movements. He had scarcely reached the extremity of the wings of the Grand Vizier, when he impetuously attacked the Turkish cavalry, and dispersed it, and then attacked the Grand Vizier himself on both flanks. Unprepared for this attack, and engaged with the Egyptian centre, which he had already broken, he hastily collected some of his best troops to oppose the Egyptians, but in vain. Nothing remained but to make the enemy pay as dearly as possible for the victory, which was unavoidable. This was done, and the Egyptians did purchase their triumph by a sanguinary conflict, of six hours' duration. The loss on each side was nearly equal. When the Albanians were dispersed, the Grand Vizier, with his faithful household troops, defended himself to the utmost, till he was wounded, and taken prisoner.

The Turkish army amounted to 60,000 regular and irregular troops, and that of Ibrahim Pacha to 30,000—but the latter, as before remarked, were commanded by experienced European officers.

On receiving this intelligence, the greatest gloom prevailed at Constantinople; and both Sultan and people fell into a state of utter apathy and despair. There were still about 30,000 Turkish troops dispersed in Asia Minor, and about 10,000 regulars in reserve—but they were dispirited and inactive.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, March 18.—The Bill to charter a Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank at Pittsburgh, was taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Krepps supported the bill at some length.

Mr. Petriken also spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Burden opposed the bill with much warmth, till a late hour, when the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again to morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives, March 18.—In Committee of the whole, Mr. Wallace in the chair, the bill to abolish militia trainings was taken into consideration.

Mr. Gross moved that the committee rise, and the committee be discharged, for the purpose of leaving it to the next Legislature, who would have the opportunity to give it a more deliberate consideration,

Mr. Bingham opposed the motion to rise. He believed that the militia reviews were not only entirely unnecessary, *but a detriment to public virtue.*

Mr. Lewis moved that the subject be postponed for the present, which was lost.

Mr. Farrell then moved it be postponed until Thursday.

Mr. Bayne called the previous question, which was agreed to, and the ayes and nays were called. Ayes, 52, Nays 38, so the main question was ordered. On the main question, the ayes were 57, nays 33, so the bill passed to a second reading.

On the question of engrossment, the ayes were 58, nays 33, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Scott in the chair, the bill to authorize the Prothonotaries to take security, and discharge insolvent debtors from arrest, was taken up.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment, making such discharge as effectual as if done by a judge, which was agreed to.

In the Senate, March 19.—The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank bill, at Pittsburgh, came up

Mr. Burden moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill, for the present; but finally withdrew the motion.

Mr. Boyd spoke in favor of the bill. Having viewed the subject for himself, he thought there was not a place in the commonwealth, where a Bank could be located to be so advantageous to the State as at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Barden spoke against the bill, for some time, with much earnestness; when the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again to morrow, and Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives, March 19.—The bill to abolish militia trainings, came up on third reading.

Mr. Buttz spoke against the bill, urging that its passage would be in violation of the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and of this State.

Mr. Oliver and Mr. Rankin also spoke against, and Mr. Lardner, Mr. Walker, and Dr. Gibbon in favor of the bill. It passed a final reading, yeas 59, nays, 36.

The bill allowing Prothonotaries to take security and discharge insolvent debtors from arrest, having been referred to a committee, with its amendments, was reported, with several different bills, and passed a second and third reading.

VARIETY.

Hannah More.—We regret to learn that this excellent and distinguished lady was supposed to be on her death bed. She is in the 84th year of her age.

Five thousand men and boys, assisted by 850 horses, oxen and mules, and a weekly consumption of 9000 lbs. of gunpowder, are now urging to completion 102 miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Sixty four miles are to be in use on the 1st of June, and 102 miles on the 5th of October next.

Value of Labor.—We have heard it stated that the value of the ice cut from Fresh Pond, and shipped from this port the present season for southern markets, is estimated at $150,000.—*Boston paper.*

Sewing on Glazed Calico.—By passing a cake of white soap a few times over a piece of glazed calico, or any other stiffened material, the needle will penetrate with equal facility as it will through any other kind of work. The patronesses of the School of Industry pronounce this to be a fact worth knowing, the destruction of needles in the ordinary way occasioning both loss of time and expense.—*Taunton paper.*

Caution to Scolds.—Mrs. Rachel, wife of Deacon Moses Meekly, of S——, Vermont, while engaged in a most violent and outrageous fit of passion on account of some mishap in the family, fell suddenly on the floor, and died instantly! On examination it was found that a blood vessel was broken.

When the sad tidings to the Deacon sped,
"Heaven's will be done," was all the Christian said.

A Modest Man.—Since his late election to the House of Commons, WILLIAM COBBETT has lost all his reserve, if he ever had any, and bears his faculties and luck without the slightest meekness. He writes thus of himself:—"I dined, upwards of 25 years ago, with Lords Liverpool, Huskisson, and Canning, and knew, then, *I had more talent than all three of them.*"

The weekly report of the cholera in Ireland, issued in Dublin, for the week ending 26th January, is as follows:—New cases, 558; deaths, 243; recoveries, 312.

London, Jan. 29.—Emigration.—Yesterday the ship Samson, for New York, with emigrants and passengers from the metropolis and its environs, was hauled out of St. Catherine's Dock. There are on board about 100 mechanics, tradesmen of small capital, and agriculturists, many with wives and families, who intend settling in the United States. The Samson was taken in tow by a steamer, and proceeded in gallant style down the river.

The Custom House Receipts, in Ireland, for the year 1832, amounted to £1,227,076, being an excess over the receipts of the previous year of £56,106.

U. S. Bank.—A London paper, of the 14th January, says,—"No Institution has stood higher, or enjoyed greater credit with the moneyd interests all over Europe, than the Bank of the U. States."

A Bremen paper of the 21st January remarks, our city was so fortunate as to enjoy a very active trade last year. The number of merchantmen, from different parts of the world, was 1116, of which there were 121 from the United States, 60 from the West Indies, 120 from Great Britain, and 56 from France. The value of goods imported was $13,313,127. No place in Europe has such a trade in tobacco as Bremen. That imported last year amounted to the enormous quantity of 31,284,828 lb.; the same may be said of South Sea train oil, of which 39,500 tons were imported last year. The coffee imported was above 14,000,000 lb.; of sugar, 29,000,000 lb.; of wine, 39,000 hogsheads.

MARIED,

On the 23d inst., before Robert Christy, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL GORMLY, to Miss RACHEL MARKER, both of Findley township.

VENISON HAMS.

2,000 LBS. DRIED VENISON, suitable for family use—For sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
March 26.—2w.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Carpentry Business—a lad from 16 to 17 years of age—one from the country would be preferred.

☞ Apply to the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties. JOSIAH BAGLEY.
March 26—wtf

To the Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the County of Allegheny.

GENTLEMEN—You are hereby notified that the Associate Judges and County Commissioners will attend at the Commissioners' Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., to hear appeals, (if any there be,) at which time and place you will please to attend.—By the Board.
D. DRENNEN, Cl'k.
March 26—It.

For Sale, Rent, or Barter,

FOR Property in Pittsburgh, a Farm, containing 122 acres of good Land; 60 acres of which are cleared; 12 miles from Beaver town, and 1 mile from Greersburgh. On this land there are a good double barn and stable—also, a dwelling house, with a good stone chimney. Possession given on the 1st of April. For further particulars, enquire of
JAMES KNOX, in Pittsburgh.
☞ The Beaver Republican will insert the above 3 times, and charge this office.
March 26—3t

J. CHISLETT,
Professor of Music & Painting,
Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,
PITTSBURGH.

J. C. begs, most respectfully, to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a school for teaching Drawing and Painting, in all their various styles; and he hopes, from the patronage he has already received, and by assiduous attention, to merit his share of public support.

A Ladies' Class will be attended to on every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; and Gentlemen's at 2 o'clock on the same days.

Lessons will be given on the Piano Forte, Harp, and Singing, at his residence, or attendance on private families.

N. B.—Piano Fortes Tuned and Repaired.
March 26—3m

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
SUPPLIED WITH
Books and Stationery,
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 26—tf

TO RENT,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN FIRST OF APRIL, THAT New Two Story Brick House, on one of the Lower Lots in Allegheny town, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio river, containing 8 good rooms, and a garret; likewise a good kitchen and small dining room, in the cellar, along with which is one acre of first rate land, for garden and pleasure ground, on which are planted some first rate fruit trees and shrubbery. For terms, apply to ANDREW KIRKWOOD, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 19—wtf

BARK! BARK!!

I WISH to purchase 100 Cords of BLACK OAK BARK, to be delivered at my Tan Yard, adjoining Birmingham, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, during the ensuing summer. Also, a few tons of *Sumach.*
FREDERICK BAUSMAN.
Feb. 22, 1833.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTE
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7, for 1833, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 6th of April, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
60	100	6,000
168	50	8,400
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!
March 26, 1833.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Burgess to borrow *Six Thousand Dollars*, for the use of the Borough.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—
25,600 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 a 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
10 bales Cuba TOBACCO;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 groce BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5--tf

House and Lots for Sale.

THE House and Lot, *situated* in Allegheny-town, on the bank of the Ohio river, now in the occupation of Mr. T. Pears.

Also, a Lot of Ground, adjoining the above, 45 feet front, and extending back 400 feet, to the foot of Seminary Hill.

Also, four Building Lots, situated at the corner of Ross and Front streets. The terms will be accommodating: for further particulars, apply to Thomas P. Pears, in Allegheny-town, or to
BENJAMIN BAKEWELL.
Feb. 26.—3w Pittsburgh.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.
E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of
Darlington & Peebles,
(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,
Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,
A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,
BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.
B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
B. DARLINGTON.
Nov. 20, 1832.--tf.

AN ORDINANCE,
Making Appropriations for the year 1833.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the following purposes, to wit:

For the Salary of the Burgess	$50	
" of the Town Clerk	50	
" of the Street Com.	75	
" of the Treasurer	30	
" of the Assessor	20	
" of the High Const.	25	
For collecting taxes	100	$350 00
For interest on moneys borrowed		162 00
For credits to individuals for repairing roads, according to former resolutions of the Councils		30 00
For grading and recording the grade and regulation of all the public streets and alleys in the Borough, not yet graded and regulated, and for re-examination of the gradings heretofore estabiished		100 00
For surveying, plotting, and recording the lines of the Borough, and the principal streets, and the commons therein, and for putting down permanent stone posts, and other land marks		50 00
For digging off and filling up the commons contiguous to the east side of Federal street, and for protecting the same		100 00
For filling up Lacock street in Anderson's plan		25 00
For improving the landing, at the mouth of Gray's lane		25 00
For repairing Morgan street		10 00
For repairing under the Arch, at the end of the aqueduct		50 00
For filling up and repairing East lane		25 00
For repairing the Butler road, east of the in-lots		30 00
For repairing and filling up Federal street, north of the commons		200 00
For repairing the north end of Beaver street, and for draining the commons north east of the Penitentiary		50 00
For improving the west end of Water alley		20 00
For improving the west end of Lacock street		20 00
For repairing Rebecca street, near Mr. Otterson's		25 00
For repairing Robinson street, and the foot bridge, west of the Canal Bridge		40 00
For repairing Robinson street, from the Canal Bridge to Federal street		30 00
For repairing Darragh street		20 00
For repairing Bank Lane, from the river to the Canal		25 00
For repairing Lacock street, between Federal and Darragh streets		30 00
For repairing Washington and Liberty streets		20 00
For repairing Federal street, from the commons to the river, and for improving the landing above the bridge		200 00
Total,		$1,637 00

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1833. JOHN TASSEY,
President of the Council.
Attest—JOHN MORRISON, *Town Clerk.*
APPROVED—In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the Seal of the Corporation to be affixed, this 7th day of March, A. D. 1833.
HUGH DAVIS,
March 12, 1833. *Burgess.*

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to the same is requested.
JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

UNDER the Superintendance of *William B. Lacey, D. D.*, is prepared for the reception of Pupils at any time.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President hopes to fulfil the design.

The expense of board and tuition, in the Institute, will vary, according to the branches taught, from $120 to $200 per annum.

Of the qualifications of Dr. *Aikin*, who is employed as a teacher of the Natural Sciences, the learned, and well known Prof. Eaton thus speaks: 'If you want a pretty good practical mathematician, one of the best botanists in America, an experimental chemist, of the first order, a very superior Geologist, Mineralogist, and Zoologist, you have him in Dr. *William Aikin*.'

For the practical results of the Institute, so far as time has afforded an opportunity for their development, Dr. Lacey respectfully refers to the following communication:

Mr. Craig—Permit us, sir, through your columns, to convey to the public an expression of the high gratification afforded by a recent visit to the 'Western Female Collegiate Institute,' under the charge of the Rev. William B. Lacey, and opened for the reception of pupils about six months ago.

We attended, on the 22d ult., the first examination of the Students, and deem it an act of justice to the learned and indefatigable gentleman at the head of the Institution, as well as important to western parents, that there should be given a public and responsible assurance of the high promise of this New Seminary.

The Young Ladies were examined in Rhetoric, Moral, Mental, and Natural Philosophy, Criticism, and Belles Lettres, Geography, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, the French Language, and other studies, essential to a polite and finished education. In all, and by all, great readiness and proficiency were exhibited. In the French Language, the peculiar advantage of learning its accent and idiom from a lady, who had herself acquired a knowledge of it in early youth, under the most favorable auspices, was evident from the accuracy and distinctness of the pronunciation of her pupils.

In mental improvement, every facility which deep acquirement and a most happy mode of imparting instruction can bestow, is here offered to the Student, and in the refined and winning elegancies of female deportment, an example is constantly presented, which cannot fail to attract, and impress itself lastingly upon those within its influence.

Indeed, we know of no advantage peculiarly desirable in an Institution of the kind, which this does not seem to possess.

Respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv'ts,
GEORGE UPFOLD, D. D.
EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES SHALER,
T. B. DALLAS,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
O. METCALF,
J. K. M'NICKLE,
NATH'L RICHARDSON,
JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. WADE.
March 12.--tf

LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware-House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of
Lewis Hutchison & Co.
Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehousebeing large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.
Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

New Works.

THE Comic Offering; or Lady's Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833, illustrated by numerous designs; edited by Miss S. H. Sheridan.

The Amulet; a Christian and Literary Remembrancer; edited by S. C. Hill, for 1833.

Religious Souvenir; a Christmas, New Year's and Birth Day Present, for 1833.

Boswell's Life of Johnson—The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D., including a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides; by James Boswell, Esq., a new edition, with numerous additions and notes; by James Wilson Croker, L. L. D. F. R. S., in 2 vols.

The Signs of the Times; as denoted by fulfilment of Historical Predictions, traced down from the Babylonish Captivity to the present time; by Rev. Alexander Keith, Minister of St. Cyrus, Author of "The Evidences of Prophesy:" in 2 vols.

The American Citizen; the Right of an American Citizen, with a Commentary on State Rights, and on the Constitution and Policy of the United States; by Benjamin L. Oliver, Counsellor at Law.

The Excitement; or a Book to induce young persons to Read, containing Remarkable Appearances in Nature, Signal Preservations.

Chalmers' Political Economy; in connection with the Moral State, and Moral Prospects of Society; by Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

Dermot Mac Morrogh; or the Conquest of Ireland, an Historical Tale of the Twelfth Century, in four Cantos; by John Quincy Adams. Just received and for sale by
D. M. HOGAN,
No. 73 Wood street.
Dec. 14, 1832.

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Fourteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business as
GENERAL AGENT,
And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of
Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy,
In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances, and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c.

If required, reference can be given in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,
'JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.'
Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1832.--tf

The American Plough Boy.

THIS is a small agricultural paper, designed more particularly for those who do not choose to take a more expensive work, and yet are desirous to understand how others manage agricultural affairs. It will in a measure be confined to giving details of the *practical operations* of practical farmers, rather than the speculations of the more scientific. It will draw considerably upon the columns of the New York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine, as well as other agricultural publications. It will also give many interesting items of news, and occurrences of the day, and devote one page out of four to advertise ments, if required.

Terms, $1 50 per annum, in advance, to *single* subscribers; or twelve copies will be sent for $15, if paid in *advance*. All communications for the *American Plough Boy* may be addressed to the Proprietor, D. K. MINOR.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the
GROCERY LINE,
TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.
Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum: immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.
WILLIAM HAYS, } *Exr's.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

LOTS! LOTS!!

THE following Valuable Lots are offered at Private Sale, until the first of February next, and if not sold then, they will be offered at Public Sale, viz:

4 Lots in Fifth Street, adjoining the Mansion House.

20 Lots in Penn street, beginning at the corner of Wayne.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on B. Darlington, who will show a plan of said lots, with the terms.
Pittsburgh, January 8, 1833.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:
Drafts and Notes of hand collected:
Interest allowed on Special Deposits:
Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Ware-house, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.

CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have
Considerably reduced the prices of their Glass,
AND HAVE OPENED A STORE ROOM,
NUMBER 7 MARKET STREET,
Near the Steam Boat Landing, where they will a all times keep a General Assortment of articles in their line, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1833.—1m

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 6, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 23d March, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,704	3,704
30	1,000	30,000
30	500	15,000
55	200	11,000
56	100	5,600
66	70	3,920
56	60	3,360
56	50	2,800
112	40	4,480
2184	24	52,416
15400	12	184,800
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Whole tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing Cash, or Prize Tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The 'Despatch,' containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid. Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
S. J. SYLVESTER.
March 12, 1833.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnael.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE.
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

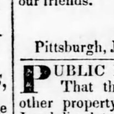
THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞ For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
JAMES LAUGHLIN.
December 7, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.



CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831--tf

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. wher he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE. } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE. }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823--tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.
BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate on Long Run, Versailles township, Allegheny county, containing about 149 acres and allowance, &c., part of which is cleared and having a Log Dwelling House, &c.

Also, A Small Tract of Land, on the Youghiogany river, containing about 25 acres, on which is a Small Dwelling House and Salt Well, &c.

Also, Two Small Lots of Ground, containing about 14 acres, on Long Run, adjoining Woods' Mill—principally cleared.

Also, A Lot of Ground, No. 84, in the Town of Birmingham.

☞ Terms made known by the subscriber, at his office, in the Diamond, city of Pittsburgh.
SAMUEL GORMLY,
Administrator, &c. of the Estate of Robert Smith. February 12, 1833.—8w

STORE TO RENT.

THE Store now occupied by H. P. Schwartz & Co., Druggists, No. 42 Market Street, between 2d and 3d streets. Possession can be had on the 1st of April. Apply to JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book Sellers, No. 44 Market street.
Feb. 19, 1833.—3t

SLEIGHING.

AN *Elegant Two Horse Sleigh*—from the North—of Modern and approved Model, and superior finish. Just received and for sale by
JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
December 14—tf 170 Liberty street.

GUITARS.

JUST received—a new assortment of SPANISH GUITARS, and GUITAR MUSIC. For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S
Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
February 22.—4w

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a
General Commission and Forwarding Business.
All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may er him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.
HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜
FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,
From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.
UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830--tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
march 22, 1831.--tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in a cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.--tf

JOHN BLAIR,
Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,
NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*
CAPS
Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
February 26.

MUSIC STORE,
Number Nine Fifth Street,
THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses, Guitars; Flutes: Clarionetts; Flageolets, double and single; Octave Flutes; Fifes; Kent Bugles; Trumpets; French Horns; Trombones; Bass Horns; Bassoons; Post Horns; Bass and Snare Drums; Tamborines; Bird Organs; Musical Snuff Boxes; Harmonicas; Violin Bows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Harp Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassoon Reeds; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Desks, &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited. SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.
Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.
LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation: it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1